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AT the Council Chamber *Whitehall*, the 21ſt Day of *July* 1743.

PRESENT,

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council.

Whereas upon Information given to their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council, that the Iſland of Sicily was viſited with the Plague, their Excellencies, in order to prevent the Infection being brought by Ships or Veſſels coming from thence, or other Places in the Mediterranean, into any of the Ports of this Kingdom, were pleaſed, by their Order in Council of the 7th of this Inſtant, to order, that all Ships or Veſſels then arrived and not unladen, and all Ships and Veſſels, which ſhould thereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from the ſaid Iſland of Sicily, ſhould make their Quarantine for Forty Days; and that all Ships and Veſſels that were then arrived and not unladen, or ſhould thereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from any other of the Ports in the Mediterranean, ſhould make their Quarantine for Fourteen Days. And their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices judging it neceſſary, for the further preventing the ſaid Infection from being brought into this Kingdom, to make ſeveral Alterations and Additions to their ſaid Order in Council of the 7th of this Inſtant, do hereby order, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Privy Council, That all Ships or Veſſels already arrived and not yet unladen, and all Ships or Veſſels which ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from or through the Mediterranean, (except the Iſland of Sicily) do make their Quarantine for Fourteen Days; and all ſuch Ships and Veſſels as are arrived and not yet unladen, or that ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from the ſaid Iſland of Sicily, do make their Quarantine for Forty Days; which reſpective Times are to be reckoned from the Day each Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to Anchor in the Place appointed for performing ſuch Quarantine, and not before.

That the Places for performing Quarantine by ſuch Ships and Veſſels bound to the Rivers of Thames and Medway, be *Standgate Creek* on the South Shore of the River Medway, oppoſite to the Iſle of Grain; *Sharpfleet Creek*, and the lower End of the *Hope*: And by ſuch Ships and Veſſels coming into any other of the Ports of Great Britain, be ſuch Places as ſhall be appointed by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in ſuch Ports, who are hereby impowered and required to appoint proper Places for the ſame.

That until and during the Time for making ſuch Quarantine, no Perſon coming, or Goods imported in any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall come on Shore, or be landed in any Place within this Kingdom.

That no Pilots ſhall go on Board any Ship or Veſſel obliged to perform Quarantine, in order to conduct the ſame into any Port or Place, but ſhall perform ſuch Service in ſome other Boat or Veſſel; which Boat or Veſſel ſhall keep as much to the Windward of the Ship or Veſſel, ſo to be conducted, as poſſible: And if any Pilot or other Perſon ſhall go on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſuch Pilot or other Perſon ſhall perform Quarantine in like Manner as any Perſon coming in ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be obliged to perform the ſame.

That if, at the Expiration of the Forty Days Quarantine to be performed by any Ship or Veſſel that is or ſhall be liable thereto, it ſhall appear to the Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Place where ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be, and the Maſter or other Perſons taking Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, together with two other Perſons belonging to the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, ſhall make Oath before the Cuſtomer, Comptroller or Collector of the Port where ſuch Quarantine ſhall be performed, or the next Port thereunto, or before any of their Deputies and any one Juſtice of the Peace near adjoining to ſuch Port, that ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and all and every Perſon and Perſons therein, have duly performed their Quarantine as aforeſaid, and that the Ship or Veſſel, and all the Perſons on Board, are free from Infection; that then the reſpective Perſons coming in ſuch Ship or Veſſel, (a Certificate of ſuch Oaths being made by the Perſons before whom the ſame ſhall be taken) ſhall be permitted to go on Shore;

Shore; but the Goods imported in ſuch Ship or Veſſel, together with the Bedding of the Sailors, ſhall be landed, opened and aired, and ſo remain a Week, and after may be brought to their Places of Diſcharge, other than Hemp and Flax, Paper or Books, Silk Raw Thrown or Wrought, Linnen, Cotton Wooll, Cotton Yarn or manufactured, Wooll Raw, or in any wiſe Wrought, Feathers, Grograin or Mohair Yarn, human Hair, Goats Hair, Carmenia Wooll, Carpets, Camblets, Burdets, or other Manufactures of Silk and Cotton, Kid Skins, and Skins in the Wooll or Hair, Spunges, Wine and Oil in Cheſts, Thread Stockings, all Goods pack'd with Straw or Cotton, Straw Hatts and Bruſhes, Matting and Artificial Flowers: Which the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms ſhall cauſe to remain on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and not permit to be landed, till an Account thereof ſhall be given unto their Excellencies in Council, and Orders ſhall be given concerning the ſame.

That the Places for Landing and Airing the Goods imported by ſuch Ships or Veſſels as are or ſhall be liable to the Forty Days Quarantine, ſhall be ſuch Places as ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty's Officers of the Cuſtoms, who are hereby impowered and required to appoint proper Places for the ſame.

That whatever Ship or Perſon ſhall receive any Men or Goods from on board any Ship or Veſſel under Quarantine, ſhall be compelled to perform the like Quarantine.

That ſuch Perſons as after Quarantine performed ſhall be imployed in the Hold of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, for the taking any Goods not liable to retain Infection from Hemp and Flax, Paper or Books, Silk Raw Thrown or Wrought, Linnen, Cotton Wooll, Cotton Yarn or Manufactured, Wooll Raw, or in any wiſe Wrought, Feathers, Grograin or Mohair Yarn, human Hair, Goats Hair, Carmenia Wooll, Carpets, Camblets, Burdets or other Manufactures of Silk and Cotton, Kid Skins and Skins in the Wooll or Hair, Spunges, Wine and Oil in Cheſts, Thread Stockings, all Goods pack'd with Straw or Cotton, Straw Hatts and Bruſhes, Matting and Artificial Flowers, ſhall be obliged to perform a New Quarantine of Forty Days.

That the Captains of every of his Majeſty's Ships of War, who ſhall meet any ſuch Ship or Veſſel coming to any of the Ports of this Kingdom, ſhall take due Care to prevent the Landing any Goods, Seamen, or Paſſengers from on Board the ſame, until they ſhall be put under the Direction of the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

That the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, do uſe their utmoſt Diligence and Care, that the Quarantine, before directed, be duly performed.

That the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships of War, as likewiſe the Commanders of his Majeſty's Forts and Garriſons lying near the Sea-Coaſt, be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in ſtopping all ſuch Ships as aforeſaid, and in bringing them to the Places appointed for the Performance of their Quarantine, and in the due Performance thereof. And the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Maſter-General and the reſt of the principal Officers of the Ordnance, and his Majeſty's Secretary at War, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

Ja. Vernon.

Naples, July 9, N. S. The laſt Letters from the Government of Meſſina, which are dated the 19th of laſt Month, bring Advice, That the Plague continues raging there in a moſt dreadful Manner; that the Confuſion and Terrors of the People were not to be deſcribed; that the Number of dead Bodies in the Streets and the publick Places was ſo much increaſed, that Eight Carts were not ſufficient to carry them off; that the Government had releaſed the Galley Slaves, and had appointed them to bury the Dead, but that the greateſt Part of them had ſicken'd thereupon, and died; that thoſe who had eſcaped Death, were not able to undergo ſo dangerous a Fatigue above a Day and a half, declaring they had rather be executed than continue in that Employment, and thereby greatly terrified ſuch as had been able to ſupport the ſad Spectacle of ſo many dead Bodies that were abandoned and mangled by the Dogs; that there were five or ſix Curares, and 40 Vicars, dead, who had attended the Sick in their laſt Moments, and that afterwards ſeveral of the regular Prieſts, who had been willing to ſucceed them in that Office, had ſhared the ſame Fate; that no Religious Services could any longer be performed, and that there were not any Servants, Chaplains or Surgeons left in the Hoſpitals; in-ſhort, that there was not either Spiritual or Temporal Comfort to be had; that the Troops had ſuffered conſiderably from the Rigour of the Plague; that the Hoſpital in the Lazarette had been ſet apart for them, and that although the Governor had taken all poſſible Care to redreſs ſo many Calamities, yet, in the Confuſion in which every Thing was, there daily eſcaped ſome Perſon or other, who had been appointed to execute the Governor's Orders. In this Kingdom two Accidents have lately happened, which have occaſioned great Uneaſineſs. The firſt is, That in the exterior Calabria, in the Terra de Foſſa, which joins the State of Bagnura, from the 25th of the laſt Month to the 2d Inſtant, 14 Perſons died, and upon ſome of them very ſuſpicious Marks were found. It was ſuppoſed, that ſome Perſons had ſtolen away privately from Meſſina, and landed there: As ſoon as this was known, the Magiſtrates of Health, and chiefly the Preſident of Cantunzaro, ordered very ſtreight Barriers to be erected there, and ſet a Guard of 300 of the Inhabitants over them. But upon the 28th a Man eſcaped, and being purſued by the Guards, ran into a Chapel, in which the Day following he was found dead;

dead; and that no one might touch him, the Chapel and the Body were both burnt. The Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood have been ordered to leave their Houſes, ſtript naked, and lodged in a Barrack erected for that Purpoſe, where they are furniſhed with Cloaths and Proviſions. The Guards have been doubled, and Orders have been given to erect a ſecond Barrier incloſing the firſt, which has been palliſaded; that if any Perſon ſhould eſcape the firſt, he may be ſtopt by the ſecond; and a third is alſo erecting, which is to reach quite acroſs the Country from Squillacee to St. Euphemia, and ſeparate all this Kingdom from the Province of Catanzaro. The other Accident is, that in the Terra de Palmi, certain Perſons landed in the Night out of a little Bark from Faro, who having clamber'd over a Mountain, which was thought inacceſſible, were ſtopped and ſhut up together, though they all continue as yet in good Health: But a Proſecution is preparing againſt them, and the King has been petitioned to give Leave to the Preſident of that Juriſdiction to proceed againſt them by the Rules of War. They continue at this Place to uſe all neceſſary Precautions for preventing the Communication of the Infection.

Hanau, July 18, *O. S.* Prince Charles of Lorraine, accompanied by Marſhal Khevenhuller, Prince Eſterhaſi, and M. Waſner, arrived here on the 15th Inſtant, about Two in the Afternoon; his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland immediately ſent a Meſſage to compliment him thereupon, which the Prince returned by Lieutenant-General Browne. Then the Nobility and General Officers paid their Compliments to his Highneſs upon the ſame Occaſion; and about Seven he went to the Palace in the Old City to wait upon the King, and was introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſs the Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting. His Highneſs was received by his Majeſty in the moſt gracious Manner, and ſtaid at Court till about half an Hour paſt Eight, and then returned, accompanied by his Excellency the Earl of Stair and Marſhal Khevenhuller. The next Day, about Five in the Afternoon, the King, accompanied by Prince Charles of Lorraine, Princes William, George, and Frederick of Heſſe, Field Marſhals Stair, Khevenhuller, Neipperg, and Prince Eſterhaſi, and the greateſt Part of the Generals of the combined Army, together with ſeveral of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, went from hence to the Camp, where the whole Army was drawn up at the Head of the reſpective Lines, and rode from the Left of the Front Line to the Right, and then to the Right of the Second Line, and paſſed on to the Left of the ſame; when, after having reviewed the Whole, his Majeſty returned to the Caſtle, and expreſſed his entire Satisfaction at the fine Appearance they made, as did alſo the ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction above-mentioned. Prince Charles dined with the King this Day, and having taken his Leave of his Majeſty about Four, ſet out for the Auſtrian Army, now encamped in the Margraviat of Dourlach.

Whitehall, July 27, 1743.

This Day arrived Lieutenant Bonnefoy, with Diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Matthews, dated on board the Namur in Genoa Road the 6th Inſtant, O S. giving an Account, That he, the Vice-Admiral, having had Intelligence that a Spaniſh Bark and 14 Shebecks bound for Genoa with Artillery and Ammunition for the Uſe of the Forces of that Crown in Italy, had been chaſed by his Majeſty's Ship the Kennington, but eſcaped by Means of a Calm and Night coming on, and got ſafe into the Harbour of Genoa, where they had been permitted to land their Powder; he did thereupon himſelf on the 26th of June ſet Sail from Hieres Road with the King's Ships the Namur, Barfleur, Norfolk, Princeſs Caroline, Ipſwich, Revenge, and three Bomb Veſſels, and arrived on the 1ſt Inſtant in the Road of Genoa, and that the Day following, the Senate having deputed ſome of their Body to compliment him upon his Arrival, he had acquainted them with the Motives of his coming thither, and demanded, that the ſaid Bark and Shebecks, with their Stores and Artillery, ſhould either forthwith be obliged to depart out of that Port, in order to purſue their Voyage, they having pretended to have been driven in there only by Streſs of Weather, or that upon their refuſing to do ſo, the Republick ſhould ſequeſter the ſaid Stores and Artillery, in ſuch Manner that they ſhould not be returned to the King of Spain, his Miniſters or Agents, before the Concluſion of a Peace. And that after ſome Conferences, the Deputies from the Senate having obtained a full Power for that Purpoſe, had agreed with the Vice-Admiral upon the Terms of a Convention for depoſiting the ſaid Spaniſh Stores and Artillery in the Caſtle of Boniſacio in the Iſland of Corſica, till the End of the War, and had ſigned the ſame on the 17th Inſtant with the ſaid Vice-Admiral, as Plenipotentiary from his Majeſty; a Tranſlation of which Convention is here inſerted.

Tranſlation of the Convention ſigned at Genoa, the 17th of July 1743, *N. S. by Vice-Admiral Matthews, with the Deputies of the Senate of Genoa.*

WHereas his Excellency Vice-Admiral Matthews, his Britannick Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the Princes of Italy, and Commander in Chief of his Naval Force in the Mediterranean, hath made the moſt ſtrong and preſſing Remonſtrances, concerning the Entry which hath been granted into the Port of Genoa, to the Bark and to the 14 Shebecks, which came from the Ports of Spains, laden with Artillery and Powder for the Service of his Catholick Majeſty, and concerning the Protection which the ſaid Veſſels enjoy there, to the great Prejudice of his Britannick Majeſty and his Allies: And whereas the ſaid Vice-Admiral hath declared, that the King his Maſter could not but look upon the longer Stay of the ſaid Artillery and Ammunition in the ſaid Port, as an Infringement of that exact and impartial Neutrality which the Republick of Genoa hath engaged to obſerve with all the Powers now at War; the moſt Serene Republick being